

## Today's Metal Prices

### NEW YORK QUOTATIONS.

New York, May 21.—Silver, 49 3/4; Lead, 4.17@4.22; Spelter, not quoted; Copper, electrolytic, 18.75@19; Cast-iron, 18.37@18.75c.

# The Ogden Standard.

FEARLESS, INDEPENDENT, PROGRESSIVE NEWSPAPER

4 P. M. CITY EDITION  
TWELVE PAGES

WEATHER—Utah: Tonight and Saturday Partly Cloudy; Not Much Change in Temperature.

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## CROWDS PARADE IN NORTHERN ITALY ACCLAIMING THE WAR

### GERMANIC COUNTRIES AND TURKS FACING SEVEN EUROPEAN NATIONS

**Balkan States Expected Soon to Join the Fray—Demands for Compensation Being Arranged by Rumania, Bulgaria, and Greece—"Gallipoli Armies," Being Formed—Title Indicates Scene of Action—Italian Blow Will Relieve Pressure on Hard Pressed Russians.**

### GERMAN LEFT CHECKED BY THE RUSSIANS

**Reported Capture of Riga Unconfirmed—Despatches from Rome Severely Censored—Final Step Plunging Country into War With Austria Not Reported—King Signs Decree Suspending Austro-German Diplomatic Immunity With the Vatican—Allies' Western Report Conflicts With Berlin Statement.**

Basel, Switzerland, May 21.—Via Paris, 12:10 p. m.—French artillery has destroyed a bridge across the river Thur in the vicinity of Cernay. It is believed that Cernay, which has been the supply and hospital base of the German forces in the Hartmannsweilerkopf and Hirszenstein regions of upper Alsace, must be evacuated.

Paris, May 21, 1:27 p. m.—The French government this afternoon gave out a report on the progress of hostilities reading:

"To the north of Ypres and to the east of the Yser canal, the enemy, at an early hour last night, started an attack against our trenches. He was successful in the beginning in gaining a footing, but an immediate counter attack resulted in his complete expulsion. At the same time we won ground beyond our original positions. In this we took 129 prisoners. "Further to the south, British troops made some progress at a point some distance north of Arras. "At Notre Dame de Lorette and on the front between Souchez and Neuville St. Vaast there were artillery exchanges during all of last night. "Nothing has been reported from the remainder of the front."

**Reservists Not Called.** Washington, May 21.—Italians in the United States probably will not be called back to the colors unless the European war is to continue for another year. European officials here believe Italy has sufficient men in her home army to maintain a vigorous offensive against Austria.

The possibility that Italy's entrance in the war may compel peace in another six months is suggested in Italian quarters here as a reason for withholding any call for reservists resident in foreign countries until the necessity for them shall become apparent through the development of military operations.

London, May 21, 1:30 p. m.—It is universally conceded in England that Italy, from today, enters into full partnership with the Entente powers and this means that the two Germanic nations assisted by the Turks, find themselves facing seven European powers, not counting Portugal, with Japan in the background.

How long the Balkan states will refrain from joining in the fray is not exactly known, but it is held here that this period of time must of necessity be comparatively brief.

**Balkan States Reducing Claims.** The demands for compensation, territorial and otherwise, of Rumania, Bulgaria and Greece are in process of arrangement, according to persons in London, who are well informed. Just at present the excessive claims first put forward by these states are being cut down.

Already reports are coming from Greece of more cordial relations between the court and former Premier Venizelos which can only point in one direction. "Gallipoli armies" already are in process of formation in some of the Balkan states and the little sufficiently indicates the proposed scene of their activities.

Nothing yet has leaked out as to when the Italian blow will be struck. Judging from previous experience, when the occasions for censorship were far less momentous, Italy probably will not put into effect a system of supervision over information that will stand as a striking object lesson in many ways to the comparative amateurs in this field, Great Britain and France.

**To Relieve Pressure on Russians.** Military observers are of the opinion that the Italian advance will be bound to cease the tremendous Germanic pressure bearing today so heavily on the Russian forces on the Gallican front.

The fighting south of Przemyśl is so intense that in some quarters in London it is considered possible that "strategy may indicate the abandonment of that fortress."

Przemyśl appears to be a danger point of the new Russian line. German Left Checked. The most interesting feature of the last official Russian communication to British readers is the reported check given to the left wing of the German army. It is claimed, has been driven back beyond the river Iwanka. It is pointed out here that this

would seem to uncover the German flank, and if the movement can be pushed home English observers are arguing that it might have some effect on bringing the Teutonic advance to a standstill.

No information has been received here yet to confirm the report which came to hand last night of a successful German attack on the Russian port of Riga, on the Baltic. Some of the newspapers discredit the statement.

The political activities in London continue, but the composition of the new national cabinet still is in a condition of uncertainty. Rome Despatches Censored. So far as despatches reaching this country from Rome indicate, Italy has not as yet taken the final step which plunges her into war with Austria-Hungary. Yesterday the Italian parliament gave the government full powers to act. Since that time no news of any decisive developments has been received. It would appear that the censorship is limiting communication and it is a fact that despatches from Rome are being delayed.

A message from Rome to London states that King Victor Emmanuel has signed a decree suspending the diplomatic immunity of the German and Austrian ambassadors to the Vatican.

**Furious Dardanelles Fighting.** The struggle for the Dardanelles, which has brought on some of the most deadly encounters of the war, proceeds with unabated ferocity. Turkish troops from Asia Minor have been brought in to reinforce the plucky Gallipoli peninsula. Fierce fighting is now said to be in progress near the neck of the peninsula and despatches from sources friendly to the allies state that the warships are doing great damage to the fortifications of the Turks.

### VICTORIES FOR GERMAN ARMY

**Berlin Reports Break Down of British and Failure of French Attacks.**

### RUSSIANS DRIVEN BACK

**Tremendous Losses of Enemy Since May First—Prisoners Armed With Iron Clubs.**

Berlin, May 21, via London, 3:20 p. m.—The following statement was given out at the war office today:

"Western theatre of the war: "North of Ypres colored French troops attacked our positions east of the canal during the night. The battle continues.

"An attack by the British in the late evening south of Nieuve Chapelle in the region of LaQuenne street, broke down under our fire. Northeast of Arras we shot down an enemy flying machine at Fresnoy.

"A further attack begun yesterday by the French in the forest of Ailly failed with considerable losses to the enemy, who left a few prisoners.

"Eastern theatre of war: "In the region of Shavli there were only minor engagements.

"On the Dnieper our attack east of Kubysa near the river Besigola, and gave us another 1,500 prisoners.

**Russians Driven Back.** "East of Mlissajele and Zemigola the Russians were driven back across the river. Further south the battle has come to a standstill. The remainder of the Russian forces which were defeated south of the Niemen are continuing their flight in the direction of Kovno.

"Southeastern theatre of the war: "The situation is unchanged. Prisoners were taken yesterday east of Jaroslau, who were not equipped with rifles, but with iron clubs.

"Since the first of May, 104,000 prisoners, 72 cannon and 253 machine guns have been captured by the army under General Mickiewicz and the other German troops fighting in the Austro-Hungary army. These figures

### THAW AWAITING COURT DECISION

New York, May 21.—Opposing counsel in the case of Harry K. Thaw agreed today to await the decision of the state court of appeals before attempting to have Thaw's mental condition determined with the aid of a jury. A petition to this effect was filed in the appellate division of the supreme court today.

The decision before the court of appeals is virtually whether Thaw shall be given a hearing before a jury.

### SWISS TO SEND NOTE TO BERLIN

**Federal Authorities to Make Representations to Germany on Sinking of the Lusitania.**

### U. S. NOTE TOO MILD

**Army of Five Hundred Thousand Strong Ready to Back Up Little Republic's Demand.**

Berne, Switzerland, May 21, via Paris, 11:25 a. m.—The Swiss federal authorities have decided to make suitable representations to Germany on the sinking, May 7, of the Cunard line steamer, Lusitania, by a German submarine as a result of which three Swiss citizens lost their lives.

The government is awaiting knowledge of the German reply to the Washington government on this subject, so as better to be able to choose a wise course of procedure. The Swiss think well of President Wilson's note, but to most newspapers it appears to be hardly strong enough.

The argument is being made here by Swiss observers that the Swiss representations will have great weight, because behind them there will be the Swiss army, five hundred thousand strong.

Records made public shortly after the loss of the Lusitania showed that John Fenwick, a Swiss citizen, was among those who lost their lives. The list of nationalities on board the Lusitania shows that in the second cabin there were two persons whose nationality was not known. It is also possible that there were Swiss citizens among the crew of the liner.

### WAR BULLETINS

Rome, May 20, 10:25 p. m., via Paris, May 21, 5:05 a. m.—The Tribune says the Italian government has not yet decided what neutral country will be asked to protect the interests of Italians in Germany after war is declared, but predicts that it will be Spain.

**Austrians to Go First.** Rome, May 21, via Paris, 12:30 a. m.—The Austrian ambassadors to both the quinal and the Vatican will be the first to depart from Italy, says the Messaggero, as Italy will declare war on Austria. Then, according to the newspaper, Germany and Turkey will declare war on Italy, after which Prince von Buelow, the German ambassador, and the Prussian and Ba-

varian ministers to the Vatican will leave. Naby Bey, the Turkish ambassador, is making preparations for his departure.

Pittsburg, Pa., May 21.—Shipment of war horses through the Pittsburg stockyards from western points by freight ceased entirely this week, but the number of cars on every fast passenger train east increased to two or three cars. Buyers said that the pressing need for good horses in the war zone was responsible for the most expensive transportation to the seaboard.

### Refused to Leave Port.

Venice, May 20, via Paris, May 21, 2 a. m.—The Austrian consul today advised all Austrian ships in this port to leave. The majority refused to do so, however, preferring to take their chances here instead of trusting to what might happen to them returning to Trieste.

One Austrian steamer, the Cosulich, tried to escape from port last night, but was turned back by an Italian torpedo boat. Her captain was arrested. The vessel is said to have contraband on board.

### Italians Seize Steamer.

Paris, May 21, 4:30 a. m.—A Havas dispatch from Rome says the Naples customs authorities have seized a steamship cargo of 2000 tons of rice consigned to Germany.

### Men Enough at Present.

San Francisco, May 20.—Italy probably will not call out her reservists in the United States in the event of war, Acting Consul Pio Margotti said today.

"There are enough men in the home army at present," he said.

### Would Have Spain Act.

Rome, May 20, 1:15 p. m.—Via Paris, May 20, 11:25 p. m.—It is asserted that Prince von Buelow, the German ambassador, has insisted that Austria in case of war, shall not intrust her interests in Italy to the United States but to Spain.

### BRITISH COURT DECIDES CASE

London, May 21, 12:56 p. m.—The prize court has decided that the German steamer Ophelia, captured in the North sea by the British destroyer Meteor October 18, 1914, and brought into Yarmouth the following day was a lawful prize.

Germany protested that this act of capture was in violation of The Hague convention, declaring that the Ophelia was a hospital ship. The British government contended that the Ophelia only purported to be a hospital ship and that as a matter of fact, she was masquerading under false colors for scouting purposes.

### AMBASSADOR TO SEE PRESIDENT

Washington, May 21.—Ambassador Guthrie, home on leave from Tokyo, will see President Wilson tonight for the first time since his return. Although the ambassador was on his way to the United States during the crisis in the Japanese-Chinese negotiations, the president expects to get much first-hand information.

### 18,000 MEN NEEDED.

Chicago, May 21.—From 16,000 to 18,000 men will be needed in Oklahoma during June for grain harvest work, according to a bulletin from the federal department of labor, received here today. Wages will range from \$2 to \$3 per day and board, the bulletin states.

## ENEMY LOSES 10,000 A DAY

**Petrograd Reports Heavy Casualties of Austro-Germans in the Carpathians.**

### ANNIHILATE REGIMENTS

**Many Guns Lost in Action and Several Hundreds Left Behind at Old Positions.**

Petrograd, May 21, via London, 12:45 p. m.—An official statement referring to the recent fighting in the Carpathian mountains, was issued here today and reads:

"In the fighting of the past three weeks, since the beginning of the operations of the enemy in the Carpathians, their losses on May 10, May 11, May 12 and May 13, during which the fighting lost some of its intensity, averaged 10,000 a day. On the other seventeen days they were much heavier, especially during the period between May 16 and May 19, when they amounted to several tens of thousands daily.

**Losses Are Enormous.** "Certain regiments of the enemy have been reduced to a single company. Their total losses during this period, including 40,000 prisoners captured by us, have undoubtedly reached to one-fourth or perhaps one-third of their total strength.

"The score of guns lost by the enemy in this fighting is as nothing compared with their total number, but it must be borne in mind that owing to the lack of horses and the scarcity of projectiles—between two and three million shells having been expended by the enemy during this period—the enemy left behind on old positions several hundred guns. This circumstance has helped to equalize the odds which were in favor of the enemy."

## BARNES JURORS FAVOR ROOSEVELT

**Men Fail to Agree on Costs of Suit and Are Sent Back.**

### FIRST VERDICT ILLEGAL

**Three Hours Additional Deliberation Brings No Result—Lawyers Are Called.**

Syracuse, N. Y., May 21.—After once reporting an illegal verdict to the court in favor of Theodore Roosevelt, the jury trying William Barnes' suit for libel, failed today in more than three hours of additional deliberation to arrive at a verdict that was legal.

Shortly before 2:30 o'clock this afternoon no word having come from the jury room, Justice Andrews announced that he was going to his home and that in case that a proper verdict had been found before five o'clock he should be sent for. If no verdict was returned by that time Justice Andrews said that court should be adjourned until ten o'clock tomorrow morning and the jury locked up.

In case it reached a verdict during the night the jury was to seal it and turn it over to a court attendant.

The illegal verdict returned with it the condition that the costs and disbursements of the trial were to be divided between the two principals. The law is that the verdict must be in favor of either the defendant or the plaintiff and that no conditions re-

garding costs can be made in connection with it. Justice Andrews left the court house and the crowd dispersed except for newspaper correspondents and court attendants. Colonel Roosevelt also left after arranging to be called if the jury should reach a verdict. The jury went to luncheon during the recess. It returned to the jury room shortly before the opening of the afternoon session.

Soon after court reopened the jury sent a message to the court. Justice Andrews called one attorney for the plaintiff and one for the defendant. The two lawyers went to the jury room and then escorted the foreman to a telephone booth in the judge's chamber. After using the telephone about five minutes, the foreman returned to the jury room.

## SUBMARINE F-4 IS BEING LIFTED

**Submersible Now Clear of Ocean's Bottom, But Officers Fear Cable May Part.**

Washington, May 21.—The submarine F-4, lost in Honolulu harbor with nineteen lives, nearly two months ago, has at last been lifted clear of the ocean's bottom, but naval officers have no assurance that the first gale will not part the cables and cause the submergence of the vessel.

Whether the cause of her loss can be determined after such a long period of submergence is doubtful.

## CHILDREN GATHER A GREAT PILE OF MAGAZINES

There has been considerable friendly rivalry this week among the public schools of the city in collecting magazines and books for reference use in the public library, the pupils of the Madison school contend that they are the winners and base their claim on the huge pile containing 31,187 standard books and periodicals.

The superintendent of city schools requested principals a few days ago to ask pupils of their buildings to bring to the schools such books, magazines and other reading matters as could be spared from homes and which could be used for reference in the city library. The plan was for the children to take the reading matter which they collected to their respective schools where it would be sorted, periodicals of the same kind placed in piles and tied into bundles, these bundles were to be collected, taken to the library and again sorted, the best being bound and placed on the shelves of the library for general use.

The eight hundred bundles of books and magazines at the Madison school make a pile some ten feet square and four feet high; it will fill the largest van in the city; if these bundles were placed one upon another they would be five times as high as the Eccles building; these books cost, when new, over \$5000.

As an illustration of how eager pupils were that their room and school should win in the contest, one boy brought a law book from his father's private library, a girl brought a Morocco bound volume of Whittier's poems, a little girl brought a Methodist hymnal, and another little girl wanted to bring a Bible, saying, "We don't use it any more." These books were sent back to the homes from which they came.

## BERTHA ABBOTT IS GRANTED DIVORCE

Judge N. J. Harris today granted a decree of divorce to Bertha Abbott against Charles Abbott, on the grounds of cruelty. She was awarded the care and custody of the three minor children and costs Mrs. Abbott testified that she married the defendant May 10, 1899, and that for some time past he has been cruel.

## PROPERTY BEING SOLD FOR TAXES

City Treasurer Wallace Foulger today is selling real estate for delinquent special taxes for improvements, at the city hall. He states that he will follow the opinion of the city attorney and report all cases where there are no bidders as "no sales." Some of the property is being purchased by parties interested in the city warrants as payment for the improvements.

The sale will be continued each day until all the property advertised shall have been offered.

Rome, May 20, 10:25 p. m., via Paris, May 21, 5:15 a. m.—A letter from Cardinal Gaspari, cardinal secretary of state, to Cardinal Amette, archbishop of Paris, in which was enclosed a draft for 40,000 francs (\$8,000) as a gift from Pope Benedict to war sufferers, is published by the Observateur Romain. The subscription is intended to open a fund which will be raised under the patronage of Cardinal Amette for the relief of the civil population in the French provinces occupied by Germany.

## WAR BILL IN SENATE

**Italian Premier Introduces Measure Passed Yesterday by Deputies.**

### PROMPT ACTION

**Troops Are Moving—350,000 Concentrated on the Coast.**

London, May 21, 12:54 p. m.—In a dispatch from Rome the correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph company says:

"Premier Salandra this morning obtained the royal signature to a decree suspending the diplomatic immunity of the Austrian and German ambassadors to the Vatican, who leave tomorrow."

Paris, May 21, 3:30 p. m.—The Havas agency publishes a dispatch from Rome which says:

"The Messaggero declares that the council of ministers will meet after the session of the senate and that the ministers probably will draft a form of declaration of war against Austria-Hungary."

Paris, May 21, 4:20 p. m.—The Rome correspondent of the Havas agency telegraphs that Premier Salandra introduced in the senate today the bill passed by the chamber of deputies yesterday, conferring upon the government plenary powers in regard to the conduct of war.

"It is predicted that the senate will vote unanimously for the bill."

"On receiving the bill the senate decided unanimously to consider it as an emergency measure and named a committee to make a report. This committee met immediately. The senate took a recess of an hour, after which it was to meet to receive the committee's report."

### Troops Are Moving.

Italian Frontiers, via Chiasso and Paris, May 21, 4:45 p. m.—The Italian military authorities are guarding with strictest secrecy the movement of troops. It is known, nevertheless, that some 350,000 soldiers have been concentrated on the coast of Italy, across the Adriatic from Albania. These troops are at Brindisi, Bari and Foggia.

### Austrian Aviators Scouting.

Paris, May 21, 5 p. m.—The Temps publishes a dispatch from Rome to the effect that a flotilla of Austrian aeroplanes from Goritz, Austria, is patrolling the frontier above Isonzo. It is said two of the air scouts have flown over Italian territory.

### Von Buelow Expected.

Chiasso, Switzerland, May 21, via Paris, May 21, 4:45 p. m.—Prince von Buelow, the German ambassador to Rome, is expected to reach here from the Italian capital very shortly after the senate votes on the house bill empowering the cabinet to act for parliament in matters pertaining to a declaration of war.

The German consul at Leghorn arrived here by automobile last night and many other Germans are coming in all the time, from points in Italy, by train and by automobile.

Crowds are parading the streets of towns in northern Italy acclaiming the war. Among the stories being related here today by arrivals from Rome is one that Prince von Buelow requested an interview early yesterday of Premier Salandra. The premier penciled a laconic refusal, concluding with the words: "I thought you had left Italy."

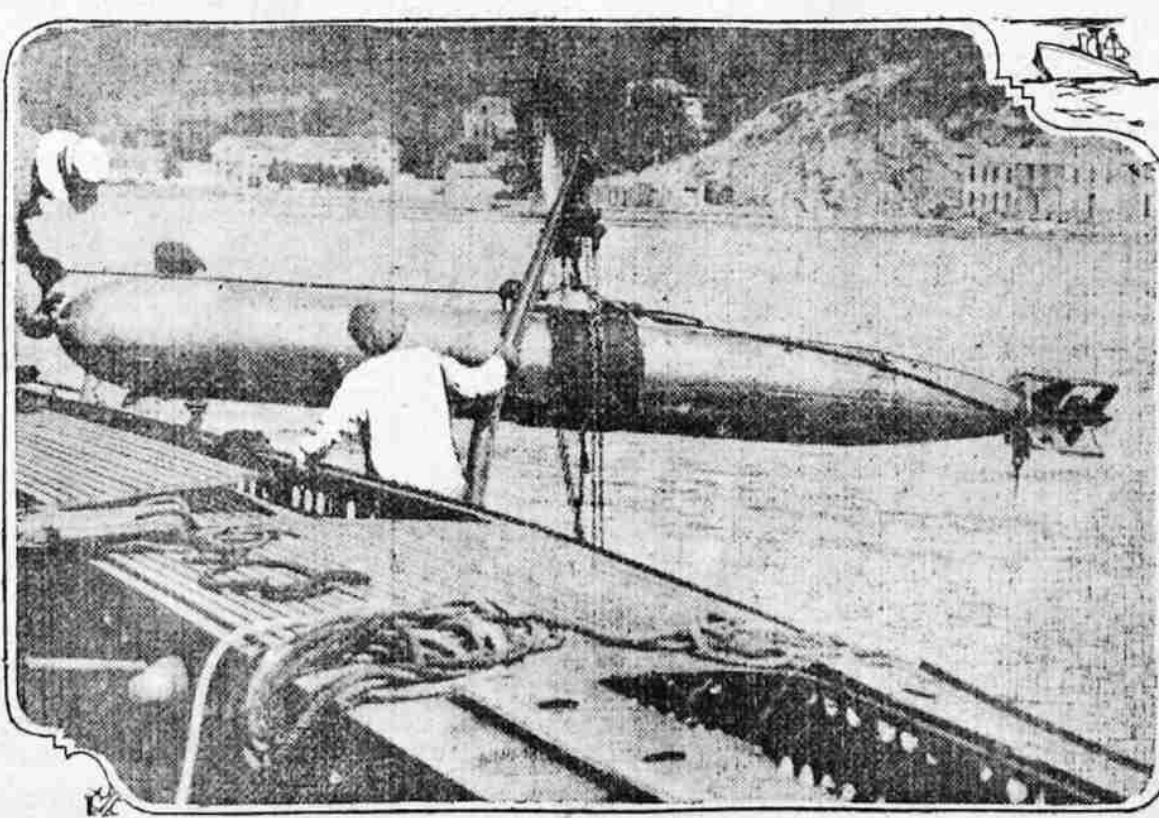
**Swiss to Act for Germany.** Washington, May 21.—Count Bernstorff, the German ambassador, was advised today by the Berlin foreign office that German diplomatic interests in Italy have been taken over by Switzerland.

**Denounces Italy as Traitorous.** Berlin, May 21.—Via London, 11:35 a. m.—The morning papers publish long reports of the meeting yesterday of the Italian chamber of deputies. Few make editorial comment, but those who discuss the situation take a resolute, but unexcited attitude. The most prominent feeling expressed in revulsion at what is regarded as Italy's treachery in turning on a former ally.

**Sugar.** New York, May 21.—Raw sugar—Steady. Centrifugal, 4.83; molasses, 4.12.

**Refined—Steady.** Sugar futures opened quiet and later advanced a point or two on reports of further sales of granulated for export.

### SUBMARINE PERIL GIVES ENGLISH GREATEST CONCERN



Loading torpedoes on a submarine.

It is scarcely possible to overestimate the importance the British government attaches to the part of the submarine in the present war. The German undersea fighters constitute a real menace to English shipping. The torpedo shown in the picture cost \$6,000. It is capable of sinking a steamer like the Lusitania, valued at six or eight millions.